



MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS



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"ANTI-LABOR BILLS THREATEN TO DESTROY UNIONS," SAYS JUDGE PADWAY IN ADDRESS

WESTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS GIVEN OUTLINE OF ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION

An outstanding feature of the seventh annual convocation of the Western Conference of Teamsters, with 217 delegates representing 150,000 members in eleven Western States, was an address by Judge Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the Teamsters' International Union, and head counsel for the American Federation of Labor. To a packed crowd at the Labor Temple, there was explained the trend and aims of the present flood of anti-labor legislation.

"The Smith-Connally bill," said Judge Padway, "is the most vicious, reactionary and restrictive of all the many anti-labor measures now being fostered. And it is the one most likely to pass." At almost the identical moment that the speaker uttered his prophetic words, the joint committee of the U. S. Senate and House conferees, in Washington, D. C., were agreeing to recommend passage of the bill, "with added teeth."

To several hundred delegates, whose tense interest manifested their realization of the gravity of the present day situation, Judge Padway outlined the salient points of the flood of anti-labor legislation sponsored by various interests in over a score of State legislatures. Paying due notice to a group of such states, Padway stressed the uniformly vicious, savage and restrictive nature of the bills.

"Taking advantage of an emotional condition, such as prevails during every war, those seeking to destroy labor use various pretexts, mainly patriotic appeals. During World War No. 1, for instance, emotional stress brought about prohibition, with what results we know only too well."

Carefully analyzing and dissecting the main terms of a number of bills passed and pending, Judge Padway covered the states of Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, Idaho, South Dakota, Kansas, and Colorado. The similarity of purpose in all the legislation demonstrates conclusively that those sponsoring it have in mind the shackling, silencing and utter destruction of labor unions.

In typical instances cited, the penalties provided appear almost fantastic. And in each bill quoted, identical punishment is featured: Elimination of unions as bargaining agents, even to the extent of putting them out of business entirely, in the event of violations of the laws sought to be written into the statute books.

"Labor's problems today," continued the speaker, "are greater, as well as more widely different, than ever before in our history. For a number of recent years, labor has lived under favorable laws, enacted after years of bitter struggle. That picture is now changing. Labor is now on the defensive. Facing bitter, well-organized opposition, we now find ourselves forced to fight for the very right to exist."

The speaker reviewed the growth and change of laws governing labor and the necessity for lawyers, when representing labor unions, to study closely all developments. While basic law procedure remains the same, the many new enactments, problems and disputes necessitate deep study, to the end that labor's presentation be efficient and complete. As chief counsel for the Teamsters' International, occupying the same position in the American Federation of Labor, Judge Padway, from thirty years' experience, gave examples from his wealth of experience, showing the slow, tedious and often painful growth from labor's position then, to that which it now occupies.

Reverting to detailed study of anti-union activities, the speaker concentrated his heaviest fire on Colorado, where repressive legislation reached its peak at the recent session of the legislature. Judge Padway said, in part: "My heart sinks when I view what happened in Colorado. There, they really did a job" of rotten legislation. Despite the fact that Colorado has had no labor trouble, no strikes, in twenty years, there were recently enacted some of the most vicious, most medieval and torturing laws, even written into statutory form.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Becomes Law

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS (Ladies Auxiliary 373)

Ladies Auxiliary No. 373 of Carpenters Union 925 of Salinas, held their regular yearly election of officers on Wednesday, June 9. The following were elected to hold offices for the coming year:

President, Grace Logue; vice president, Bernice Pilliar; recording secretary, Blanche Van Emon; financial secretary, Bertha Thurman; warden, Lupie Luna; conductress, Jean Pilliar; trustees, Olivia Logue, Goldie Francis and Helen Logue.

The next business meeting in July will be installation of these officers-elect and an installation party will be held after the business is transacted.

The social meeting was held on Wednesday, June 23, with the presentation of a comfort made by Helen Keiser as highlight. The ladies have been busy for the last few weeks selling tickets for the meeting's feature. Money raised by the ticket sale will be used as a future USO fund for entertainment purposes.

One member, Mrs. Carolyn Frances, has moved to Richmond to make her future home. We are sorry to lose Carolyn but hope she will be happy in her new home.

Mrs. Grace Logue had a pleasant surprise last week. Her son, Harry, came down from Treasure Island for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Pilliar and children, had a visit in San Francisco last weekend. Little Garland enjoyed his visit to the zoo.

Mr. Lou Koch is back on the job again. He was quite concerned on our last meeting night as to how we ladies gained entrance to the hall. He didn't know we had acquired a key during his absence. Thanks for concerning yourself about us, Lou.

Our social meeting on June 23 honored the wedding anniversary of Beulah Wenzinger.

DOROTHEY J. MCANANEY.

ILGW Buys Hall

New York City. Purchase of the 6 story Ford Motor Company building at 1710 Broadway, to be used as national headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was announced by David Dubinsky, president of the union. The purchase was made by Frederick F. Umhey, Executive Secretary of the organization.

The personal exemption for withholding is an amount of wages on which no tax is withheld. The exemption is larger for married persons living together and for heads of families than for single persons who are not heads of families or married persons not living together and not heads of families. If a husband and wife living together both receive wages, they may divide the exemption equally, or one may take all and the other none, as they agree. An additional exemption for certain dependents is allowable to the person furnishing the chief support of such dependents.

An Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate shall be filled in by the employee and furnished immediately to each employer. In case of a change in marital or dependency status, a new exemption certificate shall be filled in and furnished to the employer not later than 10 days after such change occurs. Upon commencement or change of employment, an exemption certificate shall be furnished the new employer on or before the date of such employment.

If no exemption certificate is filed by the employee with the employer, no withholding exemption is allowable.

Severe penalties are imposed for willfully supplying false or fraudulent information or for willful failure to supply information which would reduce the withholding exemption.

WITHHOLDING OF WAGES STARTS; HERE IS HOW YOU WILL BE AFFECTED

On July 1, 1943, a withholding tax on individual incomes goes into operation. From then on you will, for the most part, pay your Federal Income Tax bit by bit as you earn, instead of in a lump sum or four installments. You will pay it through regular deductions from your pay envelope. This is the same method that has been used to collect your Victory Tax and Social Security Tax. It is NOT a new tax, NOT an extra tax—but a new method of collecting the Federal Individual Income Tax. It includes the Victory Tax, the withholding rate for which has been reduced from 5% to 3%.

This new Withholding Tax is at the rate of 20% on wages over and above exemptions. After exemptions it will actually amount to no tax at all for some persons, up to not more than 10 or 12 per cent of most people's pay. It is NOT a gross tax on wages.

HOW IT WORKS

The very first thing for any employee to do is to fill out, sign and hand in to his employer a WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE. This tells your family status, whether married or single, how many dependents you have. The greater your responsibility, the more of your pay is exempt from the 20% withholding.

The law specifically puts upon employees the responsibility for filing these EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES. If you do not file with your employer, he will not be able to give you any exemption, but will be required by law to deduct 20% from all your pay.

It is of utmost importance that every employee fill out, sign and give to his or her employer a copy of the Withholding Exemption Certificate—right away! Employers will supply blank forms.

If your marital status or the number of your dependents (Continued on Page 4)

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS SELECTED FROM OFFICIAL TAX TABLE

Washington, D. C.					
(INS)—The Treasury department recently made public the following table to show payroll deductions which will be made by employers under the new 20 per cent pay-as-you-go income tax law beginning July 1. Where there are three or more dependents deduction allowable increases \$5.00 for each additional dependent.					
Range of Weekly Pay	Single Persons	Married, No Dependents	Married, 1 Dependent	Married, 2 Dependents	Married, 3 or more Dependents
\$ 10 to \$ 14.99	\$.10	—	—	—	—
15 to 19.99	1.10	\$.20	\$.20	\$.20	—
20 to 24.99	2.10	.30	.30	.30	.30
25 to 29.99	3.10	.70	.50	.50	.50
30 to 34.99	4.60	2.20	1.00	.70	.70
35 to 39.99	6.60	4.20	3.00	1.80	1.80
40 to 44.99	8.60	6.20	5.00	3.80	3.80
45 to 49.99	10.60	8.20	7.00	5.80	5.80
50 to 54.99	12.60	10.20	9.00	7.80	7.80
55 to 59.99	14.60	12.20	11.00	9.80	9.80
60 to 64.99	16.60	14.20	13.00	11.80	11.80
65 to 69.99	18.60	16.20	15.00	13.80	13.80
70 to 74.99	20.60	18.20	17.00	15.80	15.80
75 to 79.99	22.60	20.20	19.00	17.80	17.80
80 to 84.99	24.60	22.20	21.00	19.80	19.80
85 to 89.99	26.60	24.20	23.00	21.80	21.80
90 to 94.99	28.60	26.20	25.00	23.80	23.80
95 to 99.99	30.60	28.20	27.00	25.80	25.80
100 to 109.99	32.60	30.20	29.00	27.80	27.80
110 to 119.99	34.60	32.20	31.00	29.80	29.80
120 to 129.99	36.60	34.20	33.00	31.80	31.80
130 to 139.99	38.60	36.20	35.00	33.80	33.80
140 to 149.99	40.60	38.20	37.00	35.80	35.80
150 to 159.99	42.60	40.20	39.00	37.80	37.80
160 to 169.99	44.60	42.20	41.00	39.80	39.80
170 to 179.99	46.60	44.20	43.00	41.80	41.80
180 to 189.99	48.60	46.20	45.00	43.80	43.80
190 to 199.99	50.60	48.20	47.00	45.80	45.80
200	52.60	50.20	49.00	47.80	47.80
Excess over \$200.00, 20% tax added.					

In Union Circles

Carpenters recently held election of officers.

Bartenders recently voted to purchase another \$1000 war bond.

Brothers Martin and Bell have been elected as Laborers' delegates to the Central Labor Union.

At the June 18 meeting of the Central Labor Union, reports Wm. G. Kenyon, secretary, the organization voted to wire President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally "anti-strike" bill. It also instructed the secretary to ask California's U. S. Senators and congressmen to back the anti-poll tax legislation.

MINUTES

Central Labor Council

In the absence of the president, who had the key to the hall, an informal meeting was held outdoors.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary.

There were six delegates present, representing five locals.

It was moved, seconded, and passed to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to veto the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that the bill presented by the secretary for telegrams be paid.

The secretary announced that it would be necessary for him to be absent for the next three months as he plans to go into defense work out of town until about October 1. He will continue to act as Treasurer until and unless the Council votes otherwise.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that for the next three months the minutes will not be sent to the affiliated locals. Two copies are to be made—one for the records of the Council and the other to be sent to the Monterey County Labor News. (Will all locals please note this so they will not be looking for copies of the minutes.)

WAYNE EDWARDS, Secty.

Glove Output

A decided upsurge in the production of leather gloves and mittens was shown during the month of February, according to the Bureau of Census, which recently released figures showing an increase of 33,000 pairs over the previous month.

DAVE BECK SAYS ANTI-LABOR LAWMAKERS ARE FORCING LABOR TO ENTER POLITICS

A ringing challenge to "those who have driven union labor to exercise its political power" was uttered by Dave Beck, International vice-president of the Teamsters' Union, at the annual convocation of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Representing eleven western states, several hundred delegates, with over 150,000 membership in their districts, heard their International officer accept the issue forced upon labor by the vicious, destructive attacks sponsored by those who would tear down all that has so laboriously built up through generations of patient work by the unions.

"In the past," said Dave Beck, "labor has depended largely on its economic strength in its fight for fair wages, hours and working conditions. Our enemies have now made it necessary for us to utilize our political strength. And when we do so, those who have driven us to it will rue the day!"

In his address, the speaker reviewed the splendid record achieved by the teamsters, despite the fact that possibility of all unions, theirs has been hit hardest by war conditions since Pearl Harbor Day. The rubber situation hit the transportation crafts to an unbelievable extent, Beck continued, but now rubber is not the most formidable problem to be faced.

"We have kept our solemn pledge not to strike, to do nothing to impede an all-out war effort. We shall continue to keep that pledge. We shall not seek the slightest degree of temporary benefit for ourselves, at the cost of delay to the war's progress.

"Rather shall we make sacrifices, that we may make our full contribution to the government we love, to the men on the many far-flung battlefields. Although, to be sure, no one is making any real sacrifice, unless he is on the field of battle—or has a son there, as so many of us have.

"It will not be easy to keep our hands by our sides, while being slapped in the face by those who would destroy labor. But I say this: We will not forget those who strike us now."

Dave Beck's utterances, at times choked by emotion, were cheered to the echo. Especially did his hearers approve his reiterated admonition to "be militant." Stressing the importance of united political action to offset the activities of labor-haters, the speaker added that labor had learned to "use its brains, instead of its brawn."

"The greatest contribution, perhaps, ever made to the working man is the one now being made by those shortsighted industrialists who are taking advantage of the

ROLE OF MODERN TRADE UNIONISM

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, accurately outlined the constructive role of modern Trade Unionism in his speech to the Association of Supervisory Staffs and Technicians, when he said:

"The Trade Unions are now the depositories of the democratizing forces within industry, and both officials and members of Trade Unions must be trained with this object in view." The Minister acknowledged that the Unions will, in the era of reconstruction which should follow the end of the war, still have to maintain the rights and standards of their members, and declared that more and more will they have to take their share in the responsibility for the efficiency of production. "Without this truly democratic partnership in our industries after the war," said Sir Stafford, "there will be little hope of producing with that efficiency which will enable us to enjoy the high standards of living at which we aim."

Survives 83-day Drift On Raft



—Official U. S. Navy photo, released by WPB Labor Press Service.

Basil Dominic Izzi, United States sailor who, with two Dutch companions, survived 83 days on a raft in the South Atlantic after the merchant ship on which he was a member of the gun crew was torpedoed, points to a picture taken of the rescue. Shown with him is Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, U. S. N. (retired), head of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division. Izzi, completely recovered from his ordeal, is making a tour of war plants under the auspices of the Division. Formerly a member of both AFL and CIO Textile Unions, Izzi's home is in South Barre, Mass.

Negroes Win Equal Pay in WLB Rule

Washington, D. C. The National War Labor Board abolished pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work. Under the board's unanimous opinion, the Southport Petroleum Company of Texas City, Tex., is ordered to grant wage increases to its Negro employees which would "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification."

Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate (Collection of Income Tax at Source on Wages)

FORM-W4
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Internal Revenue Service

Name _____ (Print full name)

Address _____ (Print home address)

Social Security No. _____

I. Check the box in the line below which applies to you on the date this form is filled in:

Married person living with husband or wife but claiming none of the personal exemption	(1) <input type="checkbox"/>
Married person living with husband or wife but claiming half of the personal exemption	(2) <input type="checkbox"/>
Married person (not head of a family) or married person not living with husband or wife (not head of family)	(3) <input type="checkbox"/>
Married person living with husband or wife and claiming all of the personal exemption (spouse claiming none of the exemption)	(4) <input type="checkbox"/>
Head of a family (a single person or married person not living with husband or wife who exercises family control and supports closely connected dependent relative (s) in one household)	(5) <input type="checkbox"/>

II. Number of dependents receiving chief support from you who are either under 18 years of age or incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective _____

I declare that the entries made herein are a true and complete statement as of the date indicated, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued under authority thereof.

Date _____, 194____ Signature _____

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DRIVING LABOR INTO POLITICS

Everything the reactionary forces in Washington and throughout the rest of the country is doing to hamstring and destroy our American labor unions seems certain to produce repercussions such as never shook our political firmament before.

The interest of our industrial workers are identical with the working farmers of our country. The wage earner gets wages and the selling price of what the farmer has raised is his wages. Members of these two groups are the chief and most important users of the products produced by the other. Just as manufactured products made by union labor are sold to farmers and workers in all other industries, so what is raised by the farmer is sold to the wage earners. What they earn determines how much they can buy. Hence in its broader sense American labor includes not only the industrial workers but also the working farmers. A working farmer is as truly a worker as a laboring man who works for wages. The interests of both are the same and politically they should be united and pulling together.

All the legislation that Congress is passing to outlaw labor unions and to make it easier for bankers and money lenders to become the owners of homes and farms by foreclosing mortgages is hastening the day when farmers and workers of the United States will realize they must unite their political power to protect themselves from being reduced to serfdom and slavery.

This thing of driving labor into politics is nothing new. In Australia it happened when the government used its authority to break a strike. In England it happened when a court decision ruled labor out of its right to function through their trade unions. In Russia it happened when the workers assumed control of that country after the revolution that removed the Czar and established the present workers' republic.

What has happened since the workers of these countries were driven by oppression to use their political power? Today the Labor party rules Australia. If an election were to be held in England today it is not unlikely that the strong and well organized Labor party of that country would become the leading and controlling party. In Russia the workers' political party absolutely rules that largest country on earth.

In the United States labor has everything that is necessary to become the dominant and controlling political power in this country. There are enough farmers and wage earners to easily make up three fourths of the voting population. All that they lack is the understanding of one another that is necessary to enable them to pull together.

In the past all sorts of propaganda and misinformation has kept labor hopelessly divided in its own ranks. By this division labor's political power has been nullified. But the blows that are being struck now to undermine our labor unions, that are only a step from the farmers' unions, will most certainly wake up this sleeping political giant.

Labor is being forced into politics. The recently enacted anti-strike bill is a direct and bold challenge to all labor. The only course open to labor is to accept the challenge and proceed with taking the necessary steps to enter the political field.

The fact that we have a Congress that will pass such a bill to outlaw our unions and deprive them of using economic power, which it has been recognized to be lawful to exercise till now, is notice enough. No further argument is necessary. No further proof is needed. The record speaks for itself.

Self-preservation now compels labor to enter politics in dead earnest.

When Mussolini and Hitler, with the backing of the secretly organized groups behind them, seized political power in their respective countries the first use that was made of their newly seized power was to outlaw the communists and the more aggressive socialists, but it was not long after this was accomplished before the fascists and nazis proceeded to outlaw all existing form of organized labor.

Is there not something radically wrong with the mentality of those, who seem to take it for granted that the hard bargains driven by the Germans in the occupied countries are to be recognized after this war ends. Why should all such contracts and forced transfers be avoided and properties involved returned to their former owners or to the state?

Every day that passes it is looking more and more like the day for opening the western front of the Allied Nations is near at hand. When that is accomplished it will put the military might of Germany in the toughest spot it has been in yet during the present war.

In the past American labor has made little or no use of its political arm. The day is rapidly approaching when it will have to use this arm or be relegated back to a condition of servitude that will be worse than chattel slavery ever was.

GIGGLES AND GROANS

GANGING UP ON 'EM

A rabbit and his girl friend were out for a walk when some coyotes took after them. The rabbits ran into a cave, but the coyotes stayed outside the cave howling and frightened the little girl rabbit so much she started to cry.

The boy rabbit said: "Never mind, dear; don't be frightened. We'll soon outnumber them."

PAGE THE OPA!

Two sparrows were flying over a fort while the gunners were having target practice. The gunners were aiming at a target out at sea, but, naturally, the sparrows didn't know this. As a shell went whistling by within a few feet of the sparrows, one turned to the other and said:

"Gosh! The army must be hard up for meat!"

ALL SET

A logger who was, alcoholically speaking, somewhat oversubscribed, was making his way homeward through a dense patch of brush. Suddenly he heard a rattle at his feet, and beheld a rattlesnake coiled and ready to strike. The logger drew himself up with dignified solemnity and eyed the reptile with lofty contempt.

"Go ahead an' shrike," he said, scornfully. "Never will ye fin' me better prepared."

FALSE ALARM

Three storks met down on Rainbow Pier at dawn.

"I'm about all in. I delivered four babies last night including one pair of twins."

"I had a tough time, too," said the second, "I delivered no twins but I did deliver four babies."

When the third said nothing the others inquired: "How about you?"

"Oh, I didn't have much work to do but I scared hell out of a blonde stenographer."

YES, WHAT?

A collegiate chap asks: "If all the co-eds in the world that didn't neck were gathered in one room, what would we do with her?"

DWINDLING PRESERVATIVE
"Porter, get me another glass of ice water."

"Sorry, suh, but if I takes any mo' ice, dat co'se in de baggage car ain't goin' to keep."

PERFECTLY TRACTABLE
Father: "Son, who's the wild woman I hear you're runnin' around with?"

Son: "Aw, pop, she ain't wild; why anybody can pet her."

CAUTIOUS LADY
Gent: "I don't like that bathing suit you're wearing, between you and me."

Lady: "I'm sorry, but that's just where it does the most good."

ANCIENT HISTORY
Freshman (preparing an essay): "What do they call those tablets the Gauls used to write on?"

Roommate: "Gaul stones."

JUST RUSHED—THAT'S ALL
The census man approached a door in a tenement district and pushed the bell. He was astonished to see it opened by a woman without a stitch on her.

"Don't mind me," said the woman. "You see, I'm a nudist."

Warily he went in, sat down, and plied her with census questions.

"How many children have you?" he inquired.

The naked lady thought for a moment and replied: "Well, let's see—I had four children by my first husband, three by my second, and five by my present husband."

The census man interrupted. "Say, lady," he declared, "you ain't no nudist. You just haven't had time to dress!"

THE EXTREME PENALTY
An old Scotch woman was wandering round the local museum with her grandson. Then they came to the usual statue of Venus de Milo, with half an arm missing on one side and the whole arm cut away on the other.

"There ye are, my lad," said the old grandmother, wagging her finger at the youngster. "That's what comes o' biting your fingernails."

AND TEE-PEES TOO?
"Von say your brother is a painter?"

"Yup."

"Paints houses, I presume?"

"Nope, paints men and women."

"Oh, I see, he's an artist."

"Nope, just paints women on one door and men on the other."

FEARED THE WORST
A typographer had been presented with a flask of rare old Scotch whisky. He was walking briskly along the road toward his home, when along came a car which he did not sidestep quite in time. It threw him down and hurt him badly. He got up and limped down the road. Suddenly he noticed that something warm and wet was trickling down his leg.

"Oh, Lord," he groaned, "I hope that's blood!"



THE LAST INSPECTION, by Alun Lewis, published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 221 p., \$2.00.

Alun Lewis, 27-year-old Welsh school teacher, has had many of his stories and poems of the English in World War II published in British magazines, works he terms



ALUN LEWIS
Author of "The Last Inspection,"
"Raiders' Dawn"
(Macmillan)

"the hangover" of the period following "the disaster of June, 1940," when the Luftwaffe tried unsuccessfully to smash England.

The Macmillan Company, realizing that Alun Lewis' writings were receiving prominence, compiled his poems into a book, "Raiders' Dawn," and now brings forth some 20 of his short stories in a volume entitled "The Last Inspection."

Having read the poems, the book of short stories was more than welcome. The author is a lieutenant in the British Army serving in India. His locale, however, is England.

Most of the tales in this collection are subtle word pictures of incidents which the author observed during the post-Luftwaffe period.

TESTED RECIPES
— for —
UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPE EDITOR, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union.)

DO YOU KNOW SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL CANNING?

Following are twelve steps for successful canning:

1. Make preparations the day before canning.
2. Two hours from garden to can. Prepare vegetables or fruits and put them up quickly.
3. Scald all equipment immediately before using. Heat jars, glass or zinc covers in pressure cooker or pan of boiling water for 20 minutes. Scald rubber rings and self-sealing metal tops by dipping in boiling water.
4. Precook nonacid vegetables in boiling water to shrink products to drive out air from tissues and to shorten processing time. Put rubber on before packing jar.
5. Pack hot vegetables in hot jars and add boiling water in which vegetables were precooked to within 1/4 inch of top of jar. Add salt—1/2 teaspoon to pint. Do not pack vegetables tightly.
6. Exhaust cans (expel all air) by placing filled cans on rack in pan of boiling water on the stove or in pressure cooker until steaming hot before completely sealing.
7. Partially seal screw-top jars, with rubber rings, screwing cap on tight and turning back 1/4 inch. On the boil-type jar leave the side clamp up.
8. Exhaust cooker: add 1 inch of water or enough to cover rack in pressure cooker and prevent boiling dry. Put jars in cooker, clamp on the cover, tightening according to directions for your cooker. Leave petcock open until steady steam escapes (approximately 70 minutes); allow 10 minutes for cookers which are 25 fluid-ounce size or larger.
9. Process: Close petcock, run pressure up slowly. Start counting time when pressure reaches desired point. To avoid loss of liquid, and for best canning results hold pressure constant for time required.
10. When processing time is up, remove cooker from stove, allow needie to return to zero, open petcock, release clamps, and remove cover, tilting away from the face.
11. Remove jars from cooker except those with self-seal tops which are sealed.
12. When jars are cold, wipe clean, remove screw band of self-sealing jars and label. Keep jars a week at room temperature. Then store in cool, dark place.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE BODY MEETS

Los Angeles, Calif.

(CFLNL)—Meeting at a time when labor is facing some of its most crucial problems, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor demonstrated its awareness of its responsibility in the two-day session held in Hollywood by reaching decisions on a number of points of great importance to labor in this state.

Telegrams were sent to the President asking him to veto the vicious Connally-Smith anti-labor bill, and to the California Senators urging them to support H.R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill which passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the United States Senate. In the telegram to the President, the Secretary of the Federation stressed the danger to the unity of the home front should the anti-labor bill be signed by him.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A three-volume, detailed legislative report covering the last session of the state legislature was submitted to the council by the legislative representative. This report analyzed practically all the bills in which labor was interested and gave their history. In a ten-page introduction the policy followed by the Federation was thoroughly explained and credit was given to the many representatives of labor who worked so energetically at Sacramento in behalf of labor. Great interest was shown by the Vice-Presidents in this report, which was approved on the second day of the session. The Secretary was commended for the way in which the report was prepared and a vote of thanks given to all the representatives of labor who had been active at Sacramento.

TOLD OF VETOED BILLS

The Council was informed that the Governor had vetoed five bad unemployment insurance bills, which would have excluded from the coverage of the act hundreds of thousands of deserving workers, but had signed S.B. 993, which replaces the present Unemployment Commission consisting of representatives from labor, industry and the public with one that will be appointed by the Governor. This bill labor fought vigorously, and had requested the Governor to veto it along with the other five bills.

A detailed and elaborate report of the Federation's Research Department was submitted, covering the numerous activities carried on by this department. Details of this report will be made available to the unions in the "Quarterly Bulletin" which will soon be issued.

BACK MRA PROGRAM

Endorsement was given to the Moral Rearmament Program whose representatives appeared before the Council and explained its purpose and functions. A request that the members of this organization now inducted into service be released, if feasible, to continue their work on the home front was concurred in by the Council.

WAR ON SYPHILIS

Representatives of the California Social Hygiene Association also appeared before the Council, and Arthur Painter of the San Francisco Department of Public Health appealed for labor's support to wipe out the dreaded scourge of syphilis which is directly threatening the war effort. The Council went on record to urge all members to voluntarily take blood tests and recommended that all new members be requested to do likewise.

A request from the San Diego Central Labor Council, through the personal appearance of its secretary, for assistance in organizing the county and municipal employees in that city was referred to the Secretary and the Vice-President from that district for further action.

A lengthy and detailed report by the Secretary consumed the remainder of the session, together with the lively discussion which it provided. All of the various activities of the Federation in addition to the legislative work was discussed.

FAVOR APPOINTMENTS

The Executive Council recommended Brother Fletcher of Long Beach and Sister Stoneman of Los Angeles for appointment by the Governor on the new Unemployment Commission, and Brother John O'Connell of San Francisco from the north.

Earlier in the session a comprehensive and informative report was rendered by Charles Janigan on the significance and latest developments in the Kaiser Shipyard's dispute at Portland, and an equally inclusive report on legal cases handled by the Federation was submitted by the Federation's other attorney, Clarence E. Todd. The Council reaffirmed its position not to hold a convention on the grounds housing facilities and that transportation was extremely limited. Other action taken by the Council will be reported on in the "Quarterly Bulletin," which will contain in detail the work performed by the Council.

Dried Fruit Crews Win Wage Increase Through WLB Order

The National War Labor Board announced at Washington that it had received approval from Judge Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, of wage increases ordered by the board in the Santa Clara, San Benito and Fresno, Cal., dried fruit cases. The board said that it had instructed the parties to put the wage increases into effect, in order to stabilize wages in the dried fruit packing industry.

The board's order raises the minimum hourly rates in the Fresno area to 57 1/2 cents per hour for women and 72 1/2 cents for men. In the Santa Clara, San Benito area, the board approved rates of 70 cents for women and 85 cents for men. The rates ordered for Santa Clara and San Benito counties are the same as those ordered by the San Francisco Regional War Labor Board and approved by the stabilization director in the California processor, and growers case, which covered 75,000 workers doing comparable work in the same area. Rates ordered for the Fresno area were lower than those in the processors and growers case.

Wooden Bath Tubs Next

According to Arthur Koehler, chief of the U. S. Forest Products division of silvicultural relations, we may soon again be using the old oak bathtub, but it may be minus the iron binding, owing to the metal shortage.

He also asserts that we may again be in for wooden washtubs, pails, fence posts, culverts, horse and hog troughs, water tanks, barrels and iceboxes as well as a multitude of other long since unused wooden articles.

MIDWAY DRUG STORE

F. J. NICHOLAS
DRUGS—LIQUORS
Labor Temple, 601 Lighthouse Ave. Phone 6325 New Monterey.

MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-5789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m., Pres. Jasper Evin, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec., Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Sec. Rep., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St., Pres. Harold Smith; Sec. and Bus. Agent, Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Tuesday, 8:00 P. M., Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., State Theatre Building, W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec., Dale Ward, Bus. Mgr. Office; 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Rec. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Fort St., Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Rec. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Sec., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4900.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Scheller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hosack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC COAST, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call, Pres. Louis Martin; Sec. Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres. Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 428, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 800 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 864 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Treas., A. H. Thompson; Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7305.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS NO. 62—Meet in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second and fourth Friday at 8:00 p.m. President, J. Allen, Watsonville, Monterey, Pres., John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 12763.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meet first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beal; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alloto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, Pres., John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 12763.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple, George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316.

For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Building Trades Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

DRAFT BUREAU ISSUES NEW RULES LIMITING DEFERMENT OF WORKERS

Revised instructions to employers for the preparation of replacement schedules were issued by the Bureau of Selective Service of the War Manpower Commission, limiting occupational deferment of men between 18 and 25 on July 1 who are not fathers to six months, unless the job involved is exceptionally important to the war effort and extremely difficult to fill.

Employers also were instructed, for the first time, to include men with children on their replacement schedules filed on or after July 1, but provided that no such man be scheduled for release before October 1.

Announcing these changes in the Manning Table instructions, the War Manpower Commission emphasized that they should not be interpreted as fixing a date for the drafting of fathers.

SINGLE MEN FIRST

It was pointed out that instructions to employers provide that "single men who are equally replaceable" will be listed for release ahead of men with children and, of course, will be called for induction first. Moreover, it was stressed that the replacement schedule will list only the comparatively few "key men" in essential industries, and the handling of these cases

does not necessarily indicate when fathers in general will be called. The main effect of the instructions, it was stated, is that fathers in "key" positions listed on replacement schedules will have to justify their continued deferment after October 1 on the basis of occupation rather than on their family status.

FATHER STATUS

WMC officials made no statement, or prediction, as to when fathers would be reached in the draft. They emphasized on the other hand, that the change in replacement schedule procedure was merely routine action to improve the operation of the system, that it had become necessary to speed up the induction of men without children and to take into account the fact that fathers would be drawn from the general pool of registrants at least by the last quarter of this year.

REPLACEMENT PLAN

It was pointed out also that no directive authorizing local boards to reclassify men with children, except those in non-deferrable occupations, has yet been issued, and that none other may be drafted until such specific instructions are given. The present instruction does not constitute such authorization.

The replacement schedule was developed by the War Manpower Commission to enable employers to plan for orderly withdrawal and replacement of employees in essential jobs who are liable to induction for military service. Under its operation, employers are able to plan with certainty concerning the men they would lose from essential jobs and arrange, six months in advance, for their replacement.

ELECTRICIANS VICTORIOUS IN PGE VOTE

San Francisco, California. (CPNL)—Results of just concluded elections held by the NLRB of the PG&E San Joaquin Division employees gave the AFL-IBEW a decisive victory over the CIO. The vote was 381 for the AFL electricians, 282 for the CIO and 85 for no union.

As the campaign among the PG&E employees progresses the AFL union shows growing strength. As a consequence of the elections held, it now represents the majority of the employees of this company.

WILFUL ABSENTEEISM NEGLIGIBLE

All But 5.2 Per Cent of Layoffs in Aviation Are Due to Causes Beyond Control of Workers.

The bogey of "absenteeism" has been so thoroughly exploded that even the most virulent of labor-haters have been forced to drop it. Even Captain Eddie Rickenbacker no longer uses it as a club to belabor the nation's workers.

That there never was any basis for the outcry that workers are "loafers and shirkers" is demonstrated in a report issued last week by "Medical Care," a publication devoted to the economic and social aspects of health, giving a result of a survey of the aircraft industry by the Aircraft Production Council, an organization of employers.

Absenteeism is high in aircraft, but the workers are not to blame, the report says, pointing out that 74.3 per cent of the layoffs are due to sickness, and all but 5.2 per cent to causes beyond the control of workers.

Time lost because of illness, the report says, is equivalent to the labor of a million workers for a year. At least a fifth of this loss could be avoided, the report insists, if workers received adequate medical care and proper nutrition, thus effecting a saving equal to the addition of 200,000 full-time workers to industry.

What little progress has been made in dealing with the problem, the report says, has been initiated by labor unions.

"By inviting organized labor to participate in national health planning," it adds, "we will build a foundation upon which future health programs may rest."

Wage Boost Determining Rules Given

Instructions which the Tenth Regional War Labor Board will follow in determining wage rate brackets in various labor market areas have been received from the National WLB.

The instructions, unanimously voted by the National Board, define a wage bracket as "a range from minimum to maximum of stable, tested rates for a given occupation in a given labor market," according to Thomas Fair Neblett, RWLB chairman.

"There is no automatic, statistical way of determining the wage rate brackets," the instructions read. "The use of sound judgment and discretion by the tri-partite boards is necessary." It was suggested that tentative brackets for key occupations might be adopted, if the Board deemed it advisable, through use of the weighted average for a given job classification by taking as a bracket minimum a point, for example, 10 per cent below the weighted average rate, and as a bracket maximum a point, for example, 10 per cent above the weighted average for a particular job.

REVISIONS DUE

Such tentative brackets would be subject to revision for future cases when the Regional Board completed its wage study for the industry.

In correcting gross inequities in rates between plants of the same type in the area, adjustments above the bracket minimum may be made only in rare and unusual cases where such approval would be "highly essential to the success of the war effort or for the correction of a grossly inequitable condition," the NWLB said.

SUBSTANDARDS

In connection with granting wage adjustments to correct substandards of living, the NWLB asked each Regional Board to recommend a rate or rates for its region defining substandards of living. These must be approved by the National Board, which suggested that no more than three rates be recommended for various areas in any one region.

The Tenth Regional Board has held two hearings on substandard wages, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, at which labor and industry representatives were asked to present statistics and pertinent data. These hearings have just been completed and the RWLB has not yet had time to consider the data and make its recommendations to the National Board.

Road to Victory!

By HOMER BRETT

Young America in arms is in a heroic mood. Our boys, the average high-school boys of yesterday, are terrible in battle. No Plains of Troy, no Pass of Thermopylae nor any other field of arms ever saw greater heroism than American fliers displayed at Midway and in the Coral Sea. Our present needs to make no apology to our past. The sailors of Decatur and Farragut, the stout hearts of the Alamo, the men who died before Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, who held the Bloody Angle at Antietam, who charged with Pickett at Gettysburg, or who died with Custer were no whit braver or more devoted than the American youth of today who drove through storms of shot and shell and swarms of deadly darting Zero fighters to bomb and torpedo the enemy's aircraft carriers.


We have been a great people. We have never left a furrow unfinished when we have put our hands to the plow. Our soldiers, sailors, and Marines are worthy of the noblest traditions of our proud history. It is for us to be worthy of them. Let us turn to the duty that lies nearest our hands and do it with all our might. It is for us to give them arms. They will win victory in the war. Let us win victory for after the war in the easier battle against the sneaking, insidious but deadly enemy, inflation. They offer to pay with their lives, "the last full measure of devotion." Let us offer without stint or limit our mere money.

Oakland Laundry Crews Get Raise

More than 800 employees of Oakland and other laundries in East Bay cities were granted a wage increase of 6 cents an hour retroactive to May 31, 1943.

Since a request for price increases has been filed with the Office of Price Administration, the wage increases may not be put into effect unless OPA determines that no price increase is justified or until the wage increases are authorized by the Director of Economic Stabilization. Fred M. Wilson, it was explained by Chairman Thomas Fair Neblett. Laundries concerned include almost the entire industry in Alameda County. About 90 percent of the employees are women. Employees are members of Laundry Workers Union No. 2, AFL.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



DOMESTIC SERVICE WAS ONLY MAJOR FIELD IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EXCEEDED MEN IN 1930 - 64 TO 36.

WE FIGHT NOT TO ENSLAVE, BUT TO SET A COUNTRY FREE, AND TO MAKE ROOM UPON THE EARTH FOR HONEST MEN TO LIVE IN.

A GOOD UNION MAN NOT ONLY WORKS UNION - HE BUYS UNION. HE INSISTS ON THIS LABEL IN THE HATS HE BUYS.

LET YOUR MONEY FIGHT FOR FREEDOM BY LENDING IT TO UNCLE SAM. BUY WAR BONDS!

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO COST OF LIVING?

What is happening to the cost of living? It's going UP, UP, and UP!

The following tables show more graphically than words could tell the true picture. The first table is from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through last March. The second is a breakdown of rise of food cost, through April 20.

Read 'em and weep!

	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Ice and Electricity	Household and Personal Services	Misc.	Total Cost of Living
August, 1939	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	100.6	100.4	98.6
January, 1941*	97.8	100.7	105.0	100.8	100.1	101.9	100.8
March, 1942	98.4	102.1	105.1	100.7	101.6	101.9	101.2
April, 1942	118.6	123.6	108.9	104.5	121.2	110.1	114.3
May	119.6	126.5	109.2	104.3	121.9	110.6	115.1
June	121.6	126.2	109.9	104.9	122.2	110.9	116.0
July	123.2	125.3	108.5	105.0	122.3	110.9	116.4
August	124.6	125.3	108.0	106.3	122.8	111.1	117.0
September	126.1	125.2	108.0	106.2	123.0	111.1	117.5
October	126.6	125.8	108.0	106.2	123.6	111.4	117.9
November	129.6	125.9	108.0	106.2	123.7	111.8	119.0
December	131.1	125.9	108.0	106.2	123.9	112.7	119.8
January, 1943	132.7	125.9	108.0	106.3	124.1	112.8	120.4
February	133.0	125.9	108.0	107.3	123.7	113.1	120.6
March	133.6	126.2	108.0	107.2	124.1	113.6	121.0
April	137.4	127.6	108.0	107.4	124.5	114.5	122.8

*Date: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1935-39-100.

Commodity Group	Aug. 15, 1939	Jan. 14, 1941	Apr. 20, 1943
All Foods	93.5	97.8	140.6
Cereals and Bakery Products	93.4	94.9	107.4
Meats	95.7	101.1	138.
Beef and Veal	99.6	109.4	130.5
Pork	88.	86.	126.
Lamb	98.8	98.7	138.7
Chicken	94.6	97.2	146.4
Fish, fresh and canned	99.6	118.7	206.7
Dairy Products	93.1	105.1	137.1
Eggs	90.7	97.4	141.3
Fruits and Vegetables	92.4	93.3	179.4
Fresh	92.8	93.4	191.1
Canned	91.6	91.4	132.4
Dried	90.3	99.6	157.7
Beverages	94.9	90.9	124.9
Fats and Oils	84.5	80.3	126.6
Sugars and Sweets	95.6	95.3	128.4

POEM OF THE WEEK

The Village Grocer

Under a spreading web of rules the village grocer stands; His brow is all tied up in knots, his head is in his hands. And there hardly is from day to day a rule he understands.

His hair is thin and getting worse, his face is gray or blue. His brow is wet with honest sweat; the set-up is so new! His customers are dizzy, but the grocer's dizzy, too!

Day in, day out, from morn till night, you can hear the loud disputes. As the women battle for sauerkraut, waxed beans and processed fruits; And the grocer's lot is some loud Bronx cheers plus some super-duper hoots.

And children coming home from school look in at the open door; (They love to see how their elders act in a rationed grocery store, When both sides figure their total points and dispute the final score!)

He goes on Sunday to the church, and sees the people meek. And marvels that they are the ones who fought with him all week! And he's glad there are no value cards when the parson starts to speak.

Toiling, computing, sorrowing, onward through life he goes; Each morning sees the OPA with new rules to disclose; Each evening sees him totter home just a wreck from head to toes!

Thanks, thanks to thee, my grocer for the lessons that you teach! Into all lives some raindrops fall with a point value for each—I'll take a can of that apple juice—and how many points for peach?

H. I. PHILLIPS—In The New York Sun.

Machinists Plan Future, Hit 'Raiding'

Over 300 members of the field staff of the International Association of Machinists participated in an annual "family conference" with grand lodge officers in St. Louis last week and formulated a program to "carry on" as an independent organization.

Plans were laid to deal with all problems arising from the Machinists' decision to leave the A. F. of L. because of failure of the Federation's Executive Council to protect the I. A. M. jurisdiction and to give the union a "square deal."

The union's representatives decided, President Harvey W. Brown explained, to resist vigorously any effort by a rival organization to take advantage of the Machinists' independent status to stage "raids."

RESPECT JURISDICTION

At the same time, the representatives made it clear they will carefully respect the jurisdiction of unions in the A. F. of L., even though the Machinists are outside that body. No attempt will be made to expand jurisdiction of the I. A. M. beyond that assigned by the A. F. of L.

"Even though we have left the Federation, we will stand ready at all times to adjust any disputes over jurisdiction with other unions," Brown said.

Field representatives were angered, Brown added, by fake wire service stories appearing in newspapers throughout the country that the I. A. M. would join hands with the C. I. O.

"We made it clear there wasn't a word of truth in the yarns," he declared. "Our representatives reported that our members everywhere are as determined as we are in the grand lodge not to affiliate with any other group, but to stand ready to return to the A. F. of L. whenever the Executive Council is willing to grant us a square deal."

LITTLE LUTHER

"Something," Little Luther remarked, "should be done about this kind of absenteeism."

"My boy," Mr. Dilworth said with a smile, "I am happy to see that you are coming around to my way of thinking."

"I don't know what you're thinking about, Father dear, but I am thinking about the military supplies that are absent from the holds of a lot of ships."

"Because those radical, shiftless longshoremen are always absent from work and the ships aren't loaded?"

"No sir. Because the shipowners find it more profitable to haul birdseed and champagne and caviar than to haul military supplies."

"Now Luther, let's not undermine free enterprise with this sort of talk. Where would we be without profits?"

"We might be a lot closer to Tokio or Berlin if some people didn't put their profits ahead of their nation's interests."

"Commerce, my lad, is the lifeblood of our way of life."

"But you can't kill Japanese with birdseed and a popping champagne cork doesn't sound as good to a marine in a foxhole as the popping of a machine gun."

"Let's not be hasty in judging others. Of course, it may be entirely possible that through certain inadvertent oversights in the carrying out of complicated shipping and transportation logistics some minor inadequacies have developed that can only be overcome by patience and sacrifice on the part of all of us."

"That, dear Father, is not birdseed. But sparrows have been seen to peck around in it."

LOS ANGELES BACK CSFL STAND ON PAY SETUP

San Francisco, California. (CPNL)—The position taken by the Federation and John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, at the hearing of the 10th Regional War Labor Board in San Francisco, opposing the establishment of any sub-standard living level or any other wage level as long as prices were not under control, was reaffirmed by labor spokesmen, headed by J. W. Buzzell, at a similar hearing of the Board in Los Angeles.

It was made plain by labor's representatives that the substandard wage rate as promulgated by the War Labor Board was not to be confused with a subsistence wage. Other tangible arguments were advanced in opposition to the fixing of any blanket wage levels as this would in actuality amount to a wage freeze.

That labor's position on this entire question has been made quite clear, and that it will influence the Regional War Labor Board can be safely assumed.

Teamster Legal Department Does Great Job for Labor; Sacramento Bureau Active

Extremely important and significant were a number of caucuses and meetings held during the recent Conference of Teamsters in Santa Barbara by the legal representatives of various local unions, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. Headed by Judge Joseph A. Padway, chief counsel for the Brotherhood and for the A. F. of Labor, nearly a score of lawyers from eleven western states attended the meetings.

Many matters of vital importance were considered, including the present and impending waves of anti-labor legislation which organized workers are girding their loins to resist to the utmost.

The legal roster included: Miss Nora Padway, of Los Angeles, Samuel Bassett of Seattle, Clarence Beck of Salt Lake City, Milton S. Hanauer of Spokane, Harry Foster, Olympia, and J. P. Tankoff, from Yakima. From Oregon were Attorneys James Landye, Portland; Reese Wingard, Eugene; California was represented by Frank C. Damrell, of Modesto, Herbert Lande, San Pedro, Matthew Tobriner, of San Francisco, and John C. Stevenson, Los Angeles.

FORWARD STEPS

Others noted in attendance included Ira Schnier, of Tucson, Ariz., and George Sorensen, from Phoenix. Results of the deliberations will doubtlessly be apparent, in days soon to come.

Dave Beck stressed his opinion that the bringing together of some 22 of the best labor lawyers of the Western States, headed by Padway, who has a background of 35 years in the labor field, was one of the finest steps taken by the convention. The statistical departments as well as the legal masterminds were praised by Beck, who said the Joint Council at San Francisco is organizing such a department at once.

Beck asked that any union obtaining an increase through the War Labor Board send copies of action on Form 10 to Miss Padway at Los Angeles at once for record by the Legal Research Division.

CAPITOL ACTIVITY

The Western Conference of Teamsters maintains a legal representative, Ray Williamson, in Sacramento at all times. He is a former legislator, having been a member of the state lawmaking body 18 years, and understands parliamentary and tactical strategy.

Williamson reported at the Teamster convention that 3847 bills were submitted to the legislature this past session, and he studied them all. Any aspect of the bill that seems to Williamson to be against labor, or against an employer of teamsters, is carefully considered. The bills are sent to union leaders for further study, and then to employers.

Food for Thought!

Two women welders, one from the Kaiser yards and one from the Gulf Coast, who recently competed in a welding contest, were received at the White House in Washington. In the presence of Mrs. Roosevelt they were interviewed by Washington's corps of women reporters. Inevitably the welders were asked how much they made a week, and according to the widely published reports, the women reporters were bowled over to learn the welders made from \$65.00 to \$100.00 a week. The women reporters, very few of whom, make as much as \$65.00 a week, are represented as having offered to swap jobs.

Third, as one of the few neutrals in this war, Sweden should be able to make a special contribution in the field of relief work and especially feeding, at a very early stage, perhaps even before the war ends.

Fourth, qualified Swedish workers should be particularly well suited to take part in much of the practical reconstruction work in devastated countries.

These and similar contributions must be prepared in time, the memorandum says, not only to serve the ends in view, but also to demonstrate to Sweden's suffering neighbors in the North that Sweden is prepared to do its share to help them as soon as it is able.



a WORLD OF FOOD
by LEO REINER

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BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres., Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres., Nate Freeman; Sec., W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent. Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters Hall, North Main St. Pres., Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Schofield; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 N. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesdays. Pres., Mrs. Marjorie Branton; Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas., Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres., Jessie King; Bus. Mgr., Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec., Bertha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Toie Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple; second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy E. Bengt, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Al Everly; Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secy., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

Norwegians Fight Nazi Labor Draft

German plans for labor mobilization in Norway were that 20,000 workers should be mobilized and transported to their work places by April 15, with another 15,000 workers to follow during May, making 35,000 in all.

Norwegian patriots have obstructed this plan stage by stage with the result that by the middle of May only 3,500 of the intended 35,000 workers had been transported to their designated work places.

CONSTRUCTION
The German plan was that the majority of the 35,000 workers come under the control of the Todt organization and be set to work on construction of fortifications, anti-tank traps, airfields, roads and railways in anticipation of a United Nations invasion.

Registration was to be completed by March 15, but skillful obstruction compelled the Germans to postpone the date to April 1, but even on that date returns were in complete disorder. Then Berlin ordered the conscription of 10,000 workers and their dispatch within the next few days.

10,000 CALLED
Panic-stricken officials sent calling-up notices by telegram to 10,000 young men. Officials of the Todt organization received copies with the result that they were caught unprepared. Conscripts were left to walk the streets. Transportation was broken down as the Wehrmacht refused to hand over the necessary trains to the Todt organization.

The obstruction campaign reached its climax April 20, when patriots threw petrol bombs and grenades through the windows of the Oslo labor exchange destroying 90,000 registration forms and previous records affecting people in the Oslo district.

HERE'S LAW GOVERNING EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

San Francisco, Calif. (CFLNL) — With the closing of the schools imminent throughout the state, the rush of students for jobs has begun. So that all concerned—the students, the employers, and the unions—may know what steps must be taken in the employment of minors, we are here summarizing the points involved, as well as the chief provisions of California's Minors Emergency War Employment Act, signed by the Governor on May 26 and designed to give a maximum of protection to these young workers.

STUDENTS
Every employed minor under the age of 18 must have a work permit from the Board of Education which has jurisdiction over him. No work permit of any kind may be issued to children under 12; minors between 12 and 14 may be employed Saturdays and vacations only; those between 14 and 16 may work after school hours as well. Minors between 14 and 16, who have not graduated from a four-year high school and who wish to work full time at the close of the vacation period must go to a Continuation School for such a work permit.

Any student who wishes a summer job, therefore, must provide himself with a work permit. His principal will tell him to whom to apply for this, and the type of permit he will receive will depend upon his age, the time he wishes to work and the evidence of his age which he must bring with him.

EMPLOYERS
Prospective employers of minors 16-18 years of age must secure two forms from their local Board of Education: Notification of Employment of Minors 16-18 Years of Age, and Notice of Termination of Employment. It is the employer's responsibility to see to it that every minor in his employ has a work permit.

UNIONS
The Minors Emergency War Employment Act prohibits the employment, as a result of any permit, of any collective bargaining agreement prescribing overtime rates of pay or working conditions. This gives the unions the opportunity to protect not only their own members in this wartime emergency situation, but to safeguard the interests of these young workers, to whom they will give permit cards or membership, as the case may be, depending upon union procedure.

It must be kept in mind that no minor can go to work without a permit. Each permit will contain certain stipulations. Abuse of any of these stipulations should be reported to the office of the California State Federation of Labor at once.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Becomes Law

(Continued from Page 1)
changes, you must notify your employer within 10 days.

EXEMPTIONS
From your Exemption Certificate, the employer determines the amount of tax to be withheld from your pay. For single persons the amount exempt from tax is \$12 a week, or \$624 a year. For married couples, the exemption is \$24 a week, or \$1248 a year. This exemption can be divided between husband and wife if both are working, or the whole thing taken by either one, in which case the other spouse cannot claim any of it. For each dependent there is an additional exemption of \$6 a week, or \$312 a year.

Do not confuse these exemptions with your basic income tax exemption. They are used only to calculate the amount to be withheld.

EXAMPLES GIVEN
Here are three examples of how it works out. John Smith, a single man, is making \$37 a week. Of that, \$12 is exempt. The other \$25 is subject to withholding at 20%. Thus the amount withheld from each week's pay is \$5.

George Jones is married, has three children, is earning \$50 a week. His exemptions are \$24 for himself and wife, \$6 for each of the three children, a total of \$42. Only \$8 of his weekly pay is subject to withholding, so Jones' employer will deduct only \$1.60 a week.

James and Sarah Brown are both working. They have 4 dependents at home. They elect to divide the married couple exemption of \$24 equally between them so that each has \$12 a week free of withholding. Since James furnishes the chief support for the dependents, he may take 24 a week for dependents, making his total exemption \$36 a week before 20% is withheld. If James alone were working, he would claim the entire exemption of 24 and 24 more for the 4 dependents, or a total of \$48 a week exempt from withholding.

BUT NOTE THIS:
A word of warning here. It is quite possible that the amount withheld from your pay will not be exactly, to the penny, 20% of your pay above your withholding exemption. You may find that the tax withheld will be a trifle more, or a trifle less.

Employees should understand that this is because the law allows employers to withhold the tax in accordance with "Wage Bracket Tables." These tables set definite amounts to be withheld from each pay. For example, in the case of married employees with three dependents, whose weekly wage is anywhere between fifty and sixty dollars, the employer is authorized to withhold a flat amount of \$2.60 per week, instead of requiring him to figure the exact amount for each individual employee.

The law grants the employer this "short-cut" method in order to simplify his job of computing the amount to be withheld for each individual worker. In any case, where "Wage Bracket Tables" are used, the amount of tax withheld will be only slightly different from an exact computation at 20%.

WHERE MONEY GOES
Tax money withheld from wages is paid by the employer to the United States Treasury. The amount withheld from you stands to your credit at the Treasury against the amount you owe on Income and Victory Tax. At the end of the year, or at termination of employment during the year, your employer will give you a certificate stating the amount of wages he has paid you during the year and the amount of tax he has withheld.

Keep this, it is your tax receipt. On or before March 15, 1944, you will be required to file, in the usual manner, your income tax return showing your actual income.

for 1943, and figuring in the usual deductions and credits. The tax withheld by your employer, both before and after July 1, 1943, the income tax installments you paid March 15 and June 15, and any tax you may have already paid in addition to the above-mentioned payments will be shown on the return as credits. In other words, you will add up the tax payments you made on March 15 and June 15, 1943, plus the total amount that has been already withheld for Victory Tax Purposes, as well as the amounts withheld from your pay since July 1 by the Withholding Tax, plus any other amounts you may have paid on September 15 and December 15. If the total comes to more than your liability, the Government will credit you with the difference against the next year's tax payments. If it comes to less, you will pay the difference.

WITHHOLDING TAX
There is no doubt that the country as a whole welcomes this method of Income Tax payment, which lets people pay their taxes in small frequent installments corresponding to their regular pay periods, and which lets people pay this year's taxes "as-they-go" out of this year's wages. It is easier to pay this way than to have to save up part of each pay for delayed quarterly or annual payment. Withholding brings tax money into the Federal Treasury faster, now when it is needed to pay for the war. It should help us in our fight against inflation.

Members of Organized Labor and wage-earners in general should realize that the new method of collecting taxes has not increased the tax burden. It has, however, lightened this burden by distributing it over an entire year.

It can be repeated that "It Takes Both—Taxes and War Bonds" to fight and win the war. Enlightened self-interest and the call of patriotism require the investment of the largest possible percentage of income in War Bonds through payroll savings or other systematic savings plans.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Murray of the CIO have recently issued earnest appeals for a continuation of Payroll Savings Plans.

'Underground' Humor

A Swedish industrialist just returned from a visit to Berlin is credited with the following story, which he said he heard several times.

A Berlin client was consulting his bank manager.

"I have saved 1,000 marks," he said. "How shall I best invest them?"

The manager suggested war loan. "After all," he argued, "The Fuehrer guarantees the safety of your money."

The customer demurred. "Certainly, but the Fuehrer is also mortal. If he falls, what then?"

The manager replied approvingly: "Why then Goering will guarantee the safety of your money."

The client was unconvinced. "Goering is a flying man. He is more likely to have an accident than anybody else."

Then the manager began to shout, "In that case, the whole National Socialist Party will guarantee the loan!"

The client remained stubborn. He pointed out, "If the army is beaten the party also may collapse."

Thereupon the manager bent over the table and whispered into his client's ear, "Man, wouldn't that be worth 1,000 marks to you?"

What Is Patriotism?

By RUTH TAYLOR
Our fellow workers in Canada answered this question in their official Journal when they said "Patriotism is shown, not in what you say about your country, but in how you care for it. It is most apparent in men who care for their country by caring for: The men they work with; the men they work for; the tools they use; the weapons they produce."

Patriotism is caring for the men you work with—in not slackening on your share of the job, in working for the good of all, not of a few, discriminating against none because of class, creed or color. It is that unity of purpose and action that has made the trade union—but the men you work with are not just the men in your own trade or your own shop—they are all the workers, whether they be of hand or brain, in factories, offices, or on farms. It is the union of all workers that makes a united nation. Patriotism is caring for the men you work with.

Patriotism is caring for the men you work for—and in war this means our fighting men on land, on sea, and in the air. It means standing behind them, hour after hour, day after day, that they may be no let up in the steady flow of the goods that keeps them fighting for us and for all we hold dear. "There are no absentees except the dead on battlefields where bullets call and roll," a worker-poet wrote. Patriotism is caring for the men you work for.

Patriotism is caring for the tools you use—in being careful and not wasteful, in saving, in eliminating waste. It means taking great care of your finest tool, yourself, and in keeping yourself fit for the job ahead, that you may give your best at all times. It means that you must not waste your energies of mind on the divisive by-paths of the propagandists, that you must be always ready, alert and on the job. Patriotism is caring for the tools you use.

Patriotism is caring for the weapons you produce—for they are the things that are your own safeguard. The more you produce in the war effort, the quicker can you return to making those things which will improve the standard of living for your own family. The more you produce for the war effort, the surer will be your children's future. The more you produce, the more of your own boys—your sons, your brothers, your fellow workers—will return to live as free men in a free world. Patriotism is caring for the weapons you produce.

Patriotism is not a phrase. It is action. Patriotism is caring for a high principle more than for a person. It is the application of the ideals of unionism among workers, to national life. Patriotism is a challenge to men who care. Are you a patriot?

Miners Needed Badly in Metal Production Work

Immediate action to recruit thousands of men for the west's metal production industry has been taken, it was announced by the War Manpower Commission.

The action followed WMC Chairman Paul McNutt's order this week to Regional Director William K. Hopkins to "use every resource to recruit new workers and to keep the present working force on the job" in western mines, smelters and refineries.

First move of WMC regional and state officials was a call to all mine operators for lists of men who had left their employ since September 7, 1942, and the number and location of such men's Selective Service Board.

Local offices of the United States Employment Service will contact the local boards and secure information on present employment and address of former mine workers, officials said.

At the same time names of men who left the mining industry within the last year are being checked against the employee lists of shipyards, plane factories, construction jobs and other essential war activities where workers trained in metal production may now be working.

English Trade Unions Grow

Thanks to the dilution of skilled trades by the introduction of women and laborers to war plants, English trade union membership now nears an all-time high.

According to the Ministry of Labor, there were 7,000,000 members as of December 31.

In 1920 the accumulated increases of the war years and the return of the soldiers brought the total membership of all trade unions up to 8,348,000.

The union membership was concentrated in 863 unions, including those of salaried and professional workers as well as the organizations of manual wage earners. The 983 unions at the end of 1941 had 5,718,000 male members and 1,372,000 female members, showing an increase of 468,000 male and 400,000 female trade unionists during the first two years of the war.

METAL TRADES LAUNCH DRIVE FOR PAY HIKE

Seattle, Washington
In accord with the decision of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Conference in San Francisco, a committee representing the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council placed before government agencies in Washington, D.C., the urgent necessity of calling a Pacific Coast Zone Conference to enable labor, management and government representatives to reach an understanding on enforcement of the Master Agreement and modification of wages to meet price increases.

Representing the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council are E. M. Weston, President; M. H. Stafford, Secretary; Rhue Brown, M. L. Ratcliff, and A. F. Bartholomew. Paul R. Porter, chairman of the Ship-building Stabilization Committee stated that he would recommend calling such a conference on the Pacific Coast.

The Stabilization Committee will act on the metal trades delegation's request. Following the interviews in Washington, the representatives attended a meeting of the Ship-building Stabilization Committee in New York. Gulf Coast metal trades unions have requested a similar zone conference, as provided for in their agreement.

New Security Laws Backed As Necessary

Washington, D. C.
The fight for adoption of the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which has been hailed as the American Beveridge Plan since it was proposed and sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, took to the air in two major, nationwide broadcasts.

Senator Wagner, of New York, declared in an address over CBS that if the bill is passed promptly "it can be a vital factor in the wartime battle against inflation, as well as the post-war battle against unemployment and business depression."

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, endorsed the provisions of the bill in an interview over the AFL Labor Victory program, broadcast over NBC.

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the Federation, said on the same program: "This bill is insurance against trouble, against delay and against unnecessary hardships and suffering by the great masses of our people. Coupled with a soundly planned production program, it will, in my opinion, fulfill America's great post-war objective—to banish want and the fear of want."

Senator Wagner said: "Our democracy could provide no better bulwark against Communism, no better safeguard against Fascist rabble-rousers in the troubled times that lie ahead, than to develop this dignified, all-embracing plan for social security upon which the individual can build his own future by his own efforts."

Mr. Altmeyer declared: "A sound social security system—such as we need to achieve freedom from want—takes time to perfect. The present is none too soon to start."

Women Cooks Now on Railroad Work Trains

Women continue to "invade" the field of men in railroad work and now on the Central Vermont Railway, in New England, women are being employed as cooks on work trains and the feminine touch in the preparation of food for hard-working track and welding gangs is making itself felt. One woman has been assigned on a special work train which houses an "extra gang" of some 75 workmen who are laying new rail and another woman is cook on the work cars of a track welding crew.

Many States Defeating Laws Against Labor

Of the flood of anti-labor bills which were thrown into state legislative hoppers, only a few have survived.

"Anti-violence" bills, virtually outlawing the right of labor unions to picket and strike, were defeated in six states—Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. They were patterned after the Texas statute of 1941, sponsored by Sen. Lee O'Daniel.

In seven other states, measures restricting labor's activities by regulating the internal affairs of trade-unions were also beaten. The states are California, Indiana, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Arkansas is the only state which this year adopted an "anti-violence" law. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Texas and South Dakota enacted measures requiring registration of union information and setting up restrictions on striking and picketing.

We hate to see the home club lose a ball game, though it's a relief to witness a misfortune that the OPA can't be blamed for.

Congress appears to believe that nobody ought to have a right to impede the war effort, except by act of congress.

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BY LEFF

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U. S. Treasury Department